was paid \$9,166, or 60 per cent more than his bid.

MORE THAN TWICE THE TOTAL BID. A contract made with Irvine & Lynch to regu-late and grade One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st., was on an unbalanced bid, and led to the usual results. The bid was for \$2,839 and \$7,120 was paid. They bid 90 cents a lineal foot for new curbing, which was the highest bid on that item, and an excessive price. The estimate called for 300 lineal feet, but the returns showed 608. There were like differences on other items. The prices, however, were moderate in comparison with the rates paid in the Public Works Department for similar work.

A BIG EXCESS ON A BIG CONTRACT. Some of the old contracts in the Park Department, still unfinished, show remarkable variations. One made several years ago for the Brook-ave. sewer was on a bid of \$215,189. The contractors earned, according to the last returns, over \$300,-000 on that sewer contract.

A SINGLE BIDDER'S EXORBITANT PRICES. Contracts are let when there is only one bidder, and even then on unbalanced bids. Thus in November, 1882, the Park Department let, on the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, a contract to B. C. Murray, he being the only bidder. The estimate called for 1,650 feet of earth excavation, on which Mr. Murray bid the excessive price of \$2 26 a cubic yard, while he bid for rock 45 cents a cubic yard. On the same day he got another contract, in the same way, on extraordinarily high prices. The estimate called for 4,500 cubic yards of earth excavation, on which Murray bid \$3 a cubic yard. There was no rock in this contract, but there was 34,000 cubic yards of filling, for which Mr. Murray received the liberal price of 45 cents, and there were like high prices all through the contract, the total of this solitary bid being \$44,943. No doubt when the assessment comes to be levied, the excessive cost will have to be paid out of the city treasury, and not by the property-owners. In October last Charles Jones took a contract from the Department to construct sewers in Grove-st., on an unbalanced bid. Mr. Jones agrees to take out 5,000 cubic yards of rock, providing it is there to be taken out as the estimate called for, at five cents a yard. But he is to receive \$4 a foot for 12-inch pipe sower. John McKim & Son bid for sewer of that kind \$1 74, and for rock \$3 89. WIDELY DIFFERENT PRICES FOR THE SAME WORK.

As further illustrating the unbalanced bid system, a table has been prepared showing the marked variations in prices paid to different contractors in the Park Department for the same work and material. As before stated, there has been an improvement under the new Park Board in the contracts made in that department, But unbalanced bids have not disappeared. The table is as follows:

Receiving basins.	2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010
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enpic y'd R'k ex per	# ### ### ### ########################
	14
Contractors.	Domina W. Moran Domina W. Moran Domina W. Moran P. H. Fitzgernid Abert F. Moran Charles Jones Thomas H. Casey William E. Croft W. William E. Croft W. William E. Croft W. William F. Croft W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W

INVESTIGATION BY THE LEGISLATURE. THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEES ON CITIE

-CANDIDATES IN THE SENATE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Dec. 16 .- The acceptance of "unbalanced bills" by Commissioner Thompson, of the Department of Public Works of New-York, it is said, will be investigated by the Committee on Cities of either the Benate or the Assembly when the Legislature meets. In view of this circumstance much interest is already mani-fested regarding the probable membership of these committees. A committee composed of energetic and honest men would be able to render a service of great value to the City of New-York by making a most searching inquiry regarding the details of the "unbalanced bid" system. Apparently Senator McCarthy will have the naming of the Committee on Cities of the Senate, as his election as President pro ten of the Senate seems as-sured. As the President of the Senate he will write out the Committee list. he will write out the Committee list.

Mr. McCarthy's choice as President of the Senate is so
taken for granted that there are already candidates for
the chairmanahip of Committee on Cities. These are
Senators-cleet Gibbs. Low and Daggest. The former
bases his claim on the fact that he is the only Republican
Senator from New York City, and that he carried his district by an unprecedented majority. Senator Low refers
to his long experience in the Senate and the good he has
done there. Senator Daggett has a strong backing in
Brooklyn and is favorably spoken of by some of the leading Republicans in New-York.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE EXPOSURE.

IT APPEALS TO EVERY CITIZEN.

Prom The New-York Dispatch.

The exposure made during the past week by The Trimune appeals to every taxpayer and citizen in the city. When it is proven, as The Trimune does, that the taxpayers have been robbed of millions of dollars by a system of false estimates and unbainneed bids, it is surely time that some measures should be taken to punish the wrong-doers and their accessories. With the evidence now at hand, the Legislature cannot fail to appoint a committee to investigate the Public Works Department. Let the members of the committee be chosen with care, and let their labors be searching and indefatigable.

THE TRIBUNE COMMENDED FOR ITS WORK.

From The American Grocer and Dry Goods Chronicle.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is doing a noble work in calling attention to the lax state of public sentiment in regard to the marriage relation, and the alarming frequency of divorces. That journal is found on the side of moral reform, and its able introduction of the divorce question in a recent sunday edition has not only attracted widespread attention, but also comes at an opportune period. The frequency of divorce suits, with all their attendant scandal, is an outrage on decency and good morals. The holicat relation of life is thereby made a chame and mockery, and the sanctity of home wrecked and blasted beyond the hope of renewal. Outside, society is eminently fair and respectable, while within a cancer festers, whose poisonous currents are destructive and deadly. Unless there comes a reaction from the present loose and ill-conceived ideas of the marriage relation sufficient to check the abuses already existing and growing, there will sweep over society a desolation more terrible than the plague. Let public opinion be aroused to the dangers that threaten, and then law will assert its unformity and supremacy on a question so vital to the secutivy, preservation and well-being of the family and hom e. THE TRIBUNE COMMENDED FOR ITS WORK.

A CHANGED SONG.

A CHANGED SONG.
From The Betroit Journal.
Editor Dana changed his song after the election of Carlisle from "The Rascals Must Go" to "The Rascals Ought to Go," but in view of the startling revelations made by The New-Y ark Trinus he will have to mak another flop. Every taxpayer in New-York City is fully convinced by this time that their Democratic rascals faust go.

A HOT TRAIL

From The Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.

If THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is on the right track—and it seems to have struck a hot trail—the spirit of Boss Tweed is still directing in public affairs in New-York. After New-York shall have had enough of being plundered it may occur to her "better element" tax-payers that it will pay them to add to their other business some interest in public affairs. New-York is the worst governed city in America, for the reason that she has less public spirit than any other American city. A. HOT TRAIL

From The Mitteaukee Sentinel.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has discovered a system of fraudulent contracts, under the Department of Public Works of that city, worthy of the days the of old Tweed ring. WORTHY OF THE DAYS OF TWEED.

DOING A GREAT WORK.

From The Sulem (Mass.) Gazette.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is doing a great Fork in unearthing the ring which has succeeded Two in defrauding the City of New York of immense sums

OBITUARY.

DUDLEY C. HASKELL.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Representative D. C. Haskell, of Kansas, died in this city at an early hour this morning, after a long illness, caused by overwork during the last session of Congress.

Dudiey C. Haskell was born in Springfield, Vernont, March 23, 1842, and when thirteen years of age, removed with his parents to Kansas. His father settled on a "public laud claim" adjoining the present city of Lawrence. He was an ardent "Free-State" man, and his son, although only a boy in years, was tall and strong enough to shoulder a rifle in the cause of freedom. Old citizens of Kansas say that the young stripling did his full part in the dark and perilous times when the youthful Territory of Kansas was the battle ground between free-dom and slavery. Before he reached his majority the "Pike's Peak gold fever" swept young Haskell Westward, where he spent a year in profitless search for wealth. When the Rebellion broke out he returned home to enter the ranks of the Union army, but his brother, who had been appointed a quartermaster in the Western Department, induced him to forego that intention. Colonel Haskell was Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Arkansas, and the future Congressman was his confidential clerk and assistant until the war closed, when he returned to New-England to finish his education.

He entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, from which he was graduated with honor. While at college he was distinguished not only for thoroughness in those branches of scholarship he undertook, but also as a leader in athletic sports, especially as stroke of one of the Yale crews. Returning to Kansas, Mr. Haskell engaged in mercantile pursuits, but soon began to take an active and intelligent interest in education and political affairs. In 1872, 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the lower House of the Kansas Legislature, and in the latter year, while Speaker, he was nominated and elected a Representative in the XLVth Congress. During that Congress he was a member of the Committee on Education and Labor. The active intelligence and deep interest he had exhibited n all matters relating to the Indians led to his assignment in the succeeding Congress to the Committee on Indian Affairs. About this time he became deeply interested in questions relating to political economy, and was led to take bold ground in favor of protection to American industries. Representing a district in a State almost wholly devoted to agriculture, he was convinced that the true interests of his constituents would be best promoted by the continuance of a protective tariff, and with all his energy and eloquence he labored to convince them. He spent weeks and months traversing his district, addressing the farmers in the school-houses and court-houses, wherever he could bring them to hear him, and in conversation with them in their fields and by their firesides. The result was that in 1880 he was re-elected to Congress by a majority of 7,000 against 5,300 in 1878.

Mr. Haskell was also an intelligent and thorough student of the Mormon problem, and he clearly saw at that time what so many, other statesmen are just beginning to discover, not only that the most vizorous measures are necessary to extirpate polyganay, but that y radical steps must be taken to uproot and destroy the civil and political power now wielded by the Mormon hierarchy in Utah before that Territory can hope to enjoy the blessings of a repubilican form of government, Mr. Haskell delivered an address on this subject before one of the American and the control of the training daily in strong a profound impression. When the committees of the XLVIIth Congress were announced, it was found that Mr. Haskell had been promoted to the chairmanship of Indian Affairs and to a prominent place on the Committee of Ways and Means. To became deeply interested in questions relating to political economy, and was led to take bold ground

chairmanship of Indian Affairs and to a prominent place on the Committee of Ways and Means. To him these honors, although deserved, proved fatal in the end. Too conscientious to neglect any duty, he labored night and day to do the work assigned to him. "He was the best chairman of the Indian Committee I have ever known," said one of the idest members of the House to-day. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee he was indefatigable, and especially during the last session indefatigable, and especially during the last session his services were invaluable to his party and his country. During the preparation of the Fariff bill by the committee, and afterward during its consideration by the House, Mr. Haskell hierally worked day and night. For weeks he gave only four hours in twenty-four to sleep, and, as he frequently remarked to an intimate friend, even that scant time of rest was disturbed by unwelcome visits of "advalorem" and "specific" rates of duty, with all the series of figures each involved. The ill health of Chairman Kelley threw apon Mr. Haskell an additional burden, both in committee and in the House, for he, more than any other member of the committee, had acquired a mastery of the vast mass of details in the bill and an understanding of their relations to each other. Ready in debate, fertile in resources and a skilful parliamentarian, to Mr. Haskell, probably more than any other man in the House, was due the success of the Tariff bill in the last Congress.

The court sent Von Publi to juilt for ten days and pardoned the bawyer, who had received a sufficiency of punishment in the chevent in the eleved a sufficiency of punishment in the cheval part of the Circuit Courts. The court sent Von Publi to juilt for ten days and pardoned the bawyer, who had received a sufficiency of punishment in the cheval architecture of punishment in the chevel and pardoned the bawyer, who had received a sufficiency of punishment in the cleved a sufficiency of punishment in the cleved a days and pardoned the bawyer, who had received a sufficiency of punishment in the cleved a days and pardoned the bawyer, who had received a sufficiency of punishment in the cleved a sufficiency of punishment in the cleved and pardoned the bawyer, who had received a sufficiency of punishment in the cleved and pardoned the bawyer, who had pardoned the bawyer, who had pardoned the bawyer, who had pardoned the bawyer.

LEGISLATION ON LOCAL MATTERS.

LEGISLATION ON LOCAL MATTERS.

**ELECTIVE—OLD ME HOUSE B

ast Congress.

Judge Kelley to-day said: "I have never felt so

and full of energy. He has been taken, and I am left." The "Father of the House" spoke thus in a voice that trembled with emotion.

When Congress adjourned last March Mr. Hagkell suddenly broke down physically. A month afterward he said to a friend: "I have not enough energy left to take me home, but a few weeks rest will put me on my feet again. During the vacation two or three letters from him showed that he did not rally as expected, but about two months ago he fell well enough to make a visit to his old home in Vermont. For a short time he seemed to experience a benefit from the change; then he began to fail, and when he reached Washington a month ago he was prostrated. He did not leave his room afterward, and during the last two or three days his friends had only faint hopes of his recovery. Late last evening he seemed to be mach worse and his physician was summoned. Afterward his suffering became less severe, and he fell asleep, not. however, before he whispered to his nurse that he realized his end was near. A short time before his death the -physician was again summoned, and reached his bedside a few moments before he passed away, so quietly and peaceful that it was difficult to tell the moment when death came. Mr. Haskel leaves a wife and two children in rather straitened circumstances.

The funeral services will be held at eight o'clock

The funeral services will be held at eight o'clock to-morrow morning. An hour later the remains will leave Washington for Lawrence, Kansas, ac-companied by his family and a committee of Senators and Representatives.

THE LEPER'S LAST PARTING.

and behind the smoke-stack I found the husband kneeling in prayer. His face, serrated by the leprous sores, was held toward the sun, the tears were streaming down his cheaks and disease-cut features, softening them by their agony of supplication.

"William," I said, "your wife is alongside. Go quietly to the place I shall point out to you and you will see her."

The man sprang up, and for a moment was perfectly beautiful, such a joy as came in his face. Then he turned and ran to the place I indicated. Half an hour afterward I saw him alone. We were then under a full head of steam passing Diamond Head.

"Where is see !" I asked. He pointed astern, and there, not an eighth of a mile away, we saw her, swimming

not an eighth of a mile away, we saw her, swimming toward some fishing boats, her soft black hair floating out behind her and her arm every now and again waving to us good-bee.

WHAT ST. LOUIS TALKS ABOUT.

POLICE INEFFICIENCY-COLORED SCHOOLS-RELIG-

10US, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16,-While the Police Board is engaged in a squabble over the retention in office of the present Chief of Police, recently removed by the ring element of that body, but reinstated by the courts, the city is being overrun by criminals of the most danger. ous class. Within the past five days five daring robberies at the pistol's point have occurred, places of business have been invaded and the occupants "held up" and robbed in the style popular in Western Missouri, and in one case a murder was only prevented by the bullet's taking a less deadly course than that intended. One of the detectives summarized the situation when he said that "Whenever there is a rumpus in the Police Department, the town fills up with thieves"; and Mayor Ewing voiced the public feeling when he said: "It makes a fellow feel as though he were living in Arizona or New-Mexico in-

stead of St. Louis."

Chicago's capture of the Republican National Conven tion has increased the hope here that this city will be the scene of the great Democratic pow-wow. The argument vention was held here in 1876, some other large city ought to have recognition. Now that Chicago, which had the Republican Convention in 1880, has it again, the edge of the point is removed, and renewed efforts are being made by interested citizens to have St. Louis selected by the Democratic National Committee. The hotel men, who claim that they can take care of 8,000 guests during Convention week, are offering to "come down" handnely in aid of the enterprise.

The colored clergy of St. Louis have combined in an rganized erusade against the management of the colored schools, and their announced plan of action is to preach sermons against it until a remedy, which the chool Board has denied, is offered. It is an acknowledged fact that the colored schools are far behind the white schools in efficiency, and do no, compare favorably with the colored schools of Louisville, Nashville, and other Southern cities. The clergy charge that the

Judge Kelley to-day said: "I have never felt so shattered by a death outside of my own family as that of Haskell. It seems to be almost a vicarious sacrifice. During the preparation and discussion of the Tariff bill last winter I learned to depend on him, in my physical suffering and weakness, and he never failed. He was nearly thirty years younger than I, a man of splendid physique, robust, and full of energy. He has been taken, and I am left." The "Father of the House" spoke thus in a voice that trembled with emotion.

by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. Senator Gibbs's bill will provide that the term of office shall be four years, and the salary \$4,000 per armum. For 1884 the estimates call for \$58,000 for the salaries of 11 Police Justices and \$61,300 for the salaries of clerks, attendants, stemographer, interpreter and secretary of the Board of Police Justices, making a total of \$149,300. Senator

of Aldermen confirm. This change was made while A. Oakey Hall was Mayor in order to retain Richard B. Connelly as Controller. Under the present system it would be possible for the Mayor to control three votes, or a majority of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. That bedy controls the financial expenditures of the various departments of the city government. It consists of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and President of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor nonlinates for full terms the Controller and President of the Tax Department, and the Board of Aldermen confirm. In the case of the death, resignation or removal of either of these officials the Mayor fills the vacancy without confirmation by the Aldermen. The Mayor and Controller are also members of the Sinking Fund Commission and the new Aqueduct Commission. In view of the importance of the longer than the first three confirms and the new three confirms and the confirmation of the first product that is made that the Governor will not be likely to sign any bill passed by a Republican Legislature interposing with office in a Democratic city. The answer to this is that it gives additional power to the people, and as the city is so largely Democratic the Governor will hesitate to veto a bill of this description.

EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

THE LEPEUS LAST PARTING.

Prom correspondence of The 18thody-by Tisons,
When a leper is reported to the policie of any
district an officer is sent to fotch bins or her
for the beautiful bay. Then they are examlependy row to the control of the beautiful bay. Then they are examlependy row to the desired a leper the person is civility
dead, and is inexpable of saing in the courts or being such.
It is filled every two months. In this place the leper must
give up all hope. Before his admission here he had as
level up all hope. Before his admission here he had signed the heart flee by the history of the court of the heart flee by the history of the heart flee by the heart The First Japanese Manufacturing and Tradng Company now exhibit at No. 865 Broadway a rare as-

THE PIKE COUNTY MURDER.

GREENING'S TRIAL TO BEGIN TO-DAY. AMMIE CHEEVER'S DEATH AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO IT-HISTORY OF THE NOTED GREEN-

ING FAMILY. MILFORD, Penn., Dec. 16.-The trial of John F. Greening and Joseph P. Benjamin, charged with the murder of Ammie Cheever, of Dingman Township, Pike County, will begin here before Judges Seeley, Baker and Hornbeck to-morrow afternoon. Public sentiment is against the prisoners, although the evidence will be purely circumstantial. It is alleged that Greening committed the murder, and that Benjamin, who appears to be a halfwitted young fellow, was his accomplies. On the morning of October 29, old "Jerry" Greening, father of the prisoner was passing the house of Ammie Cheever in company with a friend. They saw something lying upon the wood pile in Cheever's front yard and investigation proved that the object was the cold and lifeless body of Ammie

How long he had been dead no one could tell. There was a bullet hole in his left breast and a number of buckshot in other parts of his body. The greatest excitement prevailed. Old Jerry was energetic in his efforts to discover the criminal, although his ardor was soon cooled when he found that suspicion began to point-strongly to-ward his own family. At first the affair was shrouded with mystery. Mr. Cheever was a quiet, unassuming man who was believed to have no enemies except the Greenings, who are always at swords' points with their neighbors. Mrs. Cheever was in New-York and Mr. Cheever had been making preparations to sell his farm and toin her there. By and by it began to leak out that a feud had existed between John Greening and Mr. Cheever since the termination, several months before, of a law-suit in which the Greenings, were beaten. used against this city by competitors for the prize which coroner's jury arrived at the conclusion that was most feared was that because the Democratic Con- the murder had been committed by a hunter. The reason for arriving at this conclusion was that Pike County guides and hunters use a double-barrelled gun with one barrel for shot and one for builet. The dead man's body was riddled with shot, and a bullet hole was found in his chest, showing that both barrels had been simultaneously discharged. No city sportsmen ever carry guns of this kind, but the Greenings have them. Next it was learned that John Greening had been a frequent visitor to the house while Mrs. Cheever was at home, and that Mr. Cheever had finally forbidden him to come upon his premises upon any pretext. Other testimony was presented to the Coroner's Jury while they were in secret session that led them to fix upon John F. Greening as the murderer and to arrest young Benjamin as an accomplice.

Mr. Cheever, the murdered man, was about forty-kix year of age, and was a native of New-York City. He belonged to the Odd Fellows and other secret societies, in all of which he had held high offices. At one time he lived in Philadelphia, but he soon returned to New-York, where he obtained work at his trade, upholstering, with the firm of F. S. Schoonmaker & Co. Having accumulated some money he determined to buy a farm. He fell into the hands of one of the notorious Pike County land agents, who swindled him and gave him a barren, worthless farm in the backwoods of "Rattlesnake Region," ad joining the farm owned by the Greenings. Here he re moved with his family and soon became discontented. Quarrels with "Old Jerry" and his family about boundary lines arose, and matters kept going from bad to worse until finally the matter was taken into court, where the Greenings were defeated. Since that time thay had threatened vengeance at various times. Cheever was a peaceable man and never carried weapons of any kind. The position in which his body was found indicated that the assassin had been concealed behind the wood-pile

the American Jews Keep Christinacher and sympathize
Jew and Gentlie where and sympathize
Jew and Gentlie where the control of the control of the collaboration of the collaborati

Attorney Newman will be assisfed in the prose-state Senator John Van Auken and H. T. Baker,

THE MYTHS OF GENESIS.

THE REV. R. NHEBER EWION ON OLD TESTAMENT LEGENDS, SHEIKH ABRAHAM,

The Rev. R. Heber Newton in his lecture sterday afternoon took up the second portion of Genesis beginning with the story of Abraham. "Most people," said he, "imagine that when the lives of the early patriarchs beginning with Abraham are reached, the purely tegendary is left behind. But this is not so except in a

men, and who were sometimes undistinguishable from Jehovah, are not historical; they are simply legendary, but their story embodies a spiritual truth. The twenty-second chapter gives an account of Absolam's intention to sacrifice his son. It is the history of a race which is freeing itself from the horrible curse of human sacrifice. It is the account of a great reformation infinity greater than that which Luther began four hundred years ago. We can see in this story with its beautiful and def touches, the agonized cry of a race whose conscience began to respond to the promptings of a higher and nobler ethical law. It marks a step, and a great step, in the history of human progress. Abraham did not sacrifice his son, and it is needless to say to-day that God never demanded of any one the sacrifice of a human being. This horrble thought was born of base fear, which impelled the worshippers of the gods to plucate him by offering him the life of the best and dearest on earth."

CHRISTIAN ENDURANCE.

A SERMON BY THE REV. E. E. HALE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 16.—The Rev. Edward Hale, of Boston, preached here to-day before the congrega-tion of All Souls' Church, taking for his text Matthew xxiv, 13: "He that shall endure to the end, the same shall be saved." This quality of enduring to the end was what Luther understood in the words "justification by faith," and not the flabby and vague assent to somebody else's opinion with which the current use of the word faith is associated. The primary meaning in the original tongue of the word that has been rendered faith in Western languages was rock, and it was one of the greatest misfortunes that ever befel Christian doctrine that a word of such dublous import as faith should have been substituted for it.

Faith and belief are used in the Bible for what is m certain, but in ordinary conversation for what is vague or unsettled. What is properly meant by faith is illustrated by Luther's language before the Diet of Worms; "Here I stand, I can do naught else. God help me— Amen." Paul has been frequently cited in support of the view of faith here opposed, but, though commonly done, it is unfair to suppose that he meant by it merely a spongy assent to the intellectual propositions of others, instead of the exercise of that manly doctrine which had marked his own life. The "works" which St. Paul stigmatized were the trivialties connected with religious ceremonial merely. Only eight times do the Evangelists ascribe the use of the word to Christ, and in each of those cases an ultimate reality is referred to, not mere assent to an intellectual proposition. In the faith, like a grain of mustard-seed, which should remove mountains, it was the active, living principle of the seed that was in mind. To the steadfastness indicated, more than anything else, it is that nations owe their strength and life; natural advantages are of comparatively little importance, but the spirit which nerved Leonidas to resist oppression and which prompted Bernard Palissy to suffer all sort of privation must ultimately triumph. The endurance which Christ inculcated was victory over passion and over ignoble longings. "Jane Eyre" was one of the noblest creations of literature, because, while every prompting of her nature was urging her favorably to entertain the propositions of Rochester, her stern recognition of imperative duty enabled her to crush her feelings and rise superior to them. It is in a due appreciation of the truth upon which he was dwelling, the prescher said, that an answer to discouragements occasionally feit in lire must be sought. doctrine which had marked his own life. The "works that an answer to discouragements occasionally feit in life

ARNOLD'S ESTIMATE OF EMERSON.

THE REV. DR. BARTOL TAKES EXCRPTION TO IT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Dec. 16 .- The Rev. Dr. Bartol in his sermon at West Church to-day, replied to Matthew Arnold's criticism of Emerson. He said; "Some half a century ago there arose in this region a great intellectual Rather was it like our own Northern Star, which has its dips and ascensions, but it is always above the horizon and neither rises nor sets. It was no planet Jupiter. No satellite or moon—a fixed star, indeed; a sun that to most eyes looked small because distant, though self luminant and never quenched. How serene and steady; how benignant and beneficent; here were its astreand its praise! Ever since it appeared it has stil, shone upon us and will continue to shine for ages to come A foreign, ingenuous observer, joining himself to the multitude of those who have been unable to make it out by reason of having no critical telescope of sufficient, power, tells us it is not of the second or third magnitude-a question for whose final decision will be needed the lapse of some centuries yet. Meantime there is room for an opinion other than the English has expressed

. . . If his judgment be insular and insolent without design, from an incapacity of nature or position to decide, all the more are we bound to decide, all the more are we bound to withstand aught arbitrary in his decree. If it had pleased Providence to cheer our literary firmanent with a luminary really great, let us affirm stoutly this astronomical fact.

It is no nearway or unwarthy patriotism to defend the

with a difficulty of the provided from the scholarly genius, an American production, born on our soil, and devoted to the maintenance of our long cherished deas of liberty. What books we shall read, essay or romance, is an inquiry of as serious import as what tariff impose, and the poetry and proce of this man. Emerson, over whose grave, while we controvert his pince, grass has scarce had time to grow green, are so prominent in imaging the processing them.

uilt. "Our well-meaning Englisheritie quotes Emerson'slowly "Our well-meaning Engineering quiese Engineering extinate of fininself to confirm the verdict pronounced. This is hardly fair. It were better to initiate the humility than to use it as a weapon against the man. His own words are such an answer to detraction that such advocacy as I offer were useless, but that so many of his pages should be read not only as a national delight, but for confort to the poor and sick. When it is said that Emerson should be read not only as a national delight, but for con-fort to the poor and sick. When it is said that Emerso-lacks form and finish, and is not an artist, as often is seems not to be, let us not remember that the last touc-of art, in the turn of a phrase in a poem, as in the color of a picture, is put on by divine intent, and by escape of the splirit. The artist, so more than we, knows how.

CHRISTIANITY AND COMMUNISM.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. King, at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening, spoke

Street Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening, spoke on Christian Communism. He said in part:

Every curse that has come to humanity has come from the inequality of possessions, by which the strong have lifted themselves above their follows. Co-operation is undoubtedly in the direction of Christian law. It plants among men the recling of brotherhood and gives to capital and labor their just rights. The Christian principle in the future will tend to the more equal distribution of property. The underlying principles of Communism are the teachings of the Gaillean. We would strike for personal liberty if we stood in the position of the oppressed people of Europe; and much as there is that is atrocious and disgusting in the scelalism of the old world it has its root in Christianity. You cannot implant the principles of Carist in a man's heart and freep him a slave. While Christianity has no sympathy with the methods of Modern Socialism it tenches that the inequalities that everywhere exist are not in accord with the Master's proceepts. I agree with a recent utterance of Joseph H. Choate that just in proportion as property is accumulated in the hand of the few, pauperism is increased. The dangerous chasses of this country to-day are not those confined in the prisons but those who monopolize property, and control governors and legislators for their seinsh ends and thus multiply paquerism in the land. The remedy is Christianity. Christian communism will at last make all things even. It will regulate the relations of capital and labor and do away with pauperism. It is true, as an infidel has written, that if the professors of Christianity had lived the precepts that they taught, the miliennium would have been here ere this. on Christian Communism. He said in part:

HUSBAND AND WIFE RENOUNCE JUDAISM

The Rev. Jacob Freshman, a converted Jew and son of an eminent Rabbi, has formed a belief that the Jews refuse Christianity because they are tenacious of their nationality and fear absorption. It is his aim to create a Hebrew-Christian Church, a congregation that shall be nationally Jewish, but religiously Christian. As this is the infancy of the movement the Sunday services are held in the evening in Room 24 of the Cooper Union. They are well attended; principally, however, by Baptists and Methodists, Israelites being in the minority. But he is making converts, and for the last three Sundays he has had baptismal services after the sermon. Last night a man and his wife were baptized. The man was a tall man and his wife were baptized. The man was a tall young German; the wife was preity and self-possessed. There was nothing special about the service save that the water was brought into the room in a gilt porcelain dish not unlike those used for dessert. The woman took off her hat and bent her head, the man stooped his tall form and bowed his dark head with its short bushy curis. The clergyman sprinkled water upon their heads. The questions were asked in German, and, when in answer to the interrogatory whether she would renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, she had answered in the affirmative, the Rev. Mr. Freshman said to the unregenerate: "Mark this, she renounces this world to gain the next. But what do you live for, save for money and position and the world's good and the esteem of men, heedless of the life to come and the Heaven that is in Jesus!" The Rev. Erskine N. White was present and spoke a few words after the baptism.

ENTERTAINING FRENCH WORKINGMEN.

The visiting delegates from the French Trades Unions were given a reception yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall by the Communists and Anarchists of the city. The committee having in charge the reception consisted of Messrs. Carrier, Megy, A. Regnault, Tavy, Schmitz, Hilbig, Justus H. Schwab, Victor Drury and John Most. At the back of the stage were two red and two American flags. On the walls were mottoes "Vive l' International," "Liberté Egalité Fraternité," and "Ni Dieuni Mattre." Victor Drury presided and welcomed the delegates in the name of the working classes of America. He said that he would rather clasp their rough, workhardened hands than the softest gloved hand that ever came from the Palais Royal de Bourbon. In the delegation were neither lawyers, politicians, nor bourgeoisie; they represented the revolution of 1848, which is still being carried on in the pulsating hearts of the working-men M. Camilinat responded on behalf of the dele gates. He said that the delegation represented only the workingmen of Paris. In France they were not allowed to hold public meetings, but the workingmen were

fighting that law. Hereafter the workingmen of Europe will go hand in hand with those of America in the great work of liberating labor. A polygiot welcome was next tendered the delegates; Justus H. Schwab speaking in German, Edmund Megy, in French, Signor Petrol in Italian, and Herr Bandisch in Bohemian. MM. Saint Martin, Bolin and Ribanier spoke for the delegates. Herr Most made one of his most lurid speeches in German, which elicited cries of "Vive dynamite" from some of the audience, Resolutions, stating that "the enemies of the people, kings, hypocrites and bourgeoise, had formed an alliance against the working classes, in order to degrade and spoliate them, and the working classes had formed an opposing alliance, the International Revolutionary Association," and that "the political, economical and social condition of the workers of America is approaching that of Europe, thus preparing the day for the final struggle," were adopted.

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were adopted.

Yesterday morning the delegates visited the Italian quarter in Mulberry-st., the Chinese quarter in Mott-st., and the Folish quarter in Bayard and Ludiow sts. In the evening they were given a dinner by the Socialistic Labor Party at the Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery. This morning they will visit the slik factories in West Hobe-ken, and in the evening attend the Central Labor Union demonstration at Cooper Institue.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

PLANS OF THE MANITOBA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 16.—It is semi-of-ficially stated that President Hill of the Manitoba Rajioad has offered to sell his stock in the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, amounting to between \$700,000 and \$800,000. Just why Mr. Hill is anxious to sell out cannot be ascertained, but it is strongly hinted that the outcome of his withdrawal from the road mentioned would be the uilding of an independent road from St. Paul to Duluth. The reasons for this belief are that Mr. Hill desires the Manitoba to secure a fair proportion of the Lake Superior business. This he is now preented from doing by the high rates maintained between St. Paul and Duluth. The St. Paul and Duluth is owned by a syndicate composed of the Manitoba, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Omaha roads. It is the interest of the two atter to ke epthe rates between St. Paul and Duluth sufficiently high to prevent Lake Superior business from being brought to either St. Paul or Minneapolis, so that the Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Omaha can carry it to Chicago from that point.

The Manitoba has a road now in operation to Hinckley, The Manitoba has a road now in operation to Hinckley, and it will be an easy matter to have it extended to Duluth or some other Lake Superior point. This extension will also give the Manitobe road a line of its own from the Canadian Pacific country to the lake. The recent visit of Messrs. Wilder, Drake, and other St. Paul capitalists to the Lake Superior country is generally considered to have been upon railroad business. The gentlemen were observant of the country through which they passed; and rumor has it that they decided upon a new road from St. Paul to the lake, with citier Superior City is considered by a number of persons to be the coming business centre of the Lake Superior region, and as Daluth has now as many roads as it needs, the former piace will probably be selected as the terminal point of the new road. Whether this was the scheme in which Mr. Hill was interested, or whether the St. Paul capitalists would co-operate with Mr. Hill, and build to Hinckley from St. Paul to make connection with the extension Hill, it is said, will make from that point, cannot be ascertained. The general opinion is, however, that before another 12 months has passed, another road will be in operation between the points mentioned.

Various other rumors are current. The Winona, Alma and Northern, which many thought was being backed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The latter road is anxious not only for a share of the St. Paul and protect its Southwestern business. When this new road is completed traffic arrangements will it is said be made with the Manitoba of the liter are near the first and Minneapolis business but also desires to get into Minnesota to better watch the Milwaukee and St. Paul and protect its Southwestern business. When this new road is completed traffic arrangements will it is said be made with the Manitoba of the liter of Mr. Hill's present visit to the least there are others who think Mr. Hill is looking after the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic, with the intention of making that his and it will be an easy matter to have it extended to

others who tains Mr. Hui is looking after the Almeapons, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantie, with the intention of mak-ing that his Eastern outlet. Manitoba officials were ques-tioned concerning the above rumors, but from none of them could be had corroboration. They all professed an utter ignorance of the matter. The only assertion they would make was that Mr. Hill's visit to the East was one solely of pleasure.

RUMORS OF A NEW ROAD.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16 .- It is reported ere that another railroad line is to be surveyed and built up into the summer hotel district of the Catskill Mountains. The statement is that the directors of the Montgomery and Eric Railroad, now running between Mont gomery and Goshen in this county, contemplate extend ing the line from Montgomery to Shokan, a village in Uister county on the line of the Uister and Delaware Railroad. The proposed new line will cross the Wallkill River about half a mile north of the Montgomery depot, running from there along the west bank of the river to the village of Walden, where it will recross the stream. It will then follow close to the river to Wallkill village, thence to the Shawangunk Mountains and from the latter point on between lakes Mobonk and Minnewaska, noted point on between takes Mononk and Minnewaska, noted Mountain region. It is claimed that the building of this extension will shorten the distance between New-York and the Catskill Mountains about 20 miles. Besides, it will make an easier communication to the Mohonk and Minnewaska regions, which has heretofore been difficult. Trains would start from the Erie's depot, New-York, and thus make a strong competitor to the existing lines for summer travel.

STEAMBOAT MEN FORMING A UNION.

Abo ut 200 steamboat men met yesterday afternoon at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, for the purpose of discussing the evils in the trade and forming a prel nary organization. William Brown said that the agitaof eighteen months, and this was the first time it had been possible to get a sufficient number of steamboat men together to make a good start. The principal evils in the trade were long hours of labor and the low wages, considering the length of service, arduous duties, and the dangers of shipwreek, collisions and explosions. One of the greatest evils was the mean food which was in a great part furnished. This was due in many inst great part furnished. This was use in solution between the men who furnished it and the men who received it. One of the duties of the organization who received it, the enforcement of the laws already on

who received it. One of the duties of the organization would be to see to the enforcement of the laws already on the statute book for the protection of the lives of the men and which were systematically broken by the men themselves at the bidding of the owners.

James Munro said that there was a law compelling each boat to carry two engines, yet not a tug-boat in New-York narbor obeys the law. One of the men present said that the steamboat men have to work on an average from 18 to 20 hours a day. The firemen, cooks, and deck hands get from \$45 to \$100 a month. After the meeting 15s nen signed the roll and signified their willingness to join a mion. A secret meeting will be held this week and a permanent organization effected.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

Vincent W. Woytisk, of Cıgarmakers' Progressive Union, presided over the deliberations of the Central Labor Union at Odd Fellows' Hall, at Second-st., nd the Bowery, yesterday afternoon. Officers were elected as follows: Charles L. Miller, George N. Lloyd nd L. Jabiowawsky secretaries; M. Magrath, treasu W. Blaney, sergeant-at-arms; and William McCabe, D. Carruthers and H. Emmerick, trustees.

A meeting of the Dock Builders' Union was held in Rose Hill Hall, in Second-ave. An appropriation was made toward defraying the expenses of the reception at Cooper Institute to the French delegates.

At the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum the subject under dis-cussion was the "Rebellion and its bearing on the Labor Question."

The striking carpet weavers say that money is coming in from the different trade and labor organizations and that they are confident of success. Arrangements have been made for a concert and ball for their benefit at Wendel's Assembly Rooms on January 7.

The strike of the elgarmakers who were in the employ of N. Bach & Co., in East-seventy-sixth-st, continues, On Thursday afternoon some of the hands which Bach & Co. have at work were assaulted, and the men are now

Co. have at work were assaulted, and the men are now under police protection.

"KIDS" UNPLEASANTLY SURPRISED.

Among the passengers in a Third-ave. surface ar, as it passed up the Bowery early yesterday morning, were two painted young women, with whom was a rough ooking man. Scated opposite the women were three young men, who smirked at and ogled them. The women seemed amused, and finally one of them opened a capa-cious mouth and gave utterance to this remarkable statement, in a loud tone: "Say Bradley the kids is stuck on us." That settled "the kids."

STABBED AT A WAKE.

James Fitzgerald, age thirty-six, a marble polisher, of No. 24 Cherry st., and John Murphy, age eighteen, who lives at No. 33 in the same street, quarrelled last night in the building at No. 22 Cherry-st., where they were attending a wake. Angry words led to blows. Murphy in the fight drew a knife and stabbed Friagerald in the neck. The knife blade entered just beside the wind-pipe to the left and caused an ugly gash. The injured man-was taken to the Chambers st. Hospital, where the wound was pronounced serious, though not necessarily fatal.

MASONIC ELECTION.

Knickerbocker Council, No. 572, Royal Arcanum, met on Saturday evening at the German Masonio Temple, No. 220 East Fifteenth-st. The following officers were elected for 1884; Regent, W. H. McFaul; vice regent, W. H. Vermilye; orator, C. M. Ulrich; past regent, F. G. Du Bois; secretary, George E. Trembley; collector M. H. Vermilye; treasurer, James C. Ketchum; chaplain, Henry Lyon; guide, W. L. Baldwin; warden, D. Eberle; sentry, A. F. Utter; medical examiner, W. H. Vermilye, M. D.; representative to the Grand Council, Frank G. Du Bois. The Council expressed its simpathy with Secretary George E. Trembley, in view of the death of his wife on Friday night.

Oyster is the name of a new post-office in Pennsylvania. If the postmaster has not been appointed, the lucky man is doubtless Mr. Canu.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.